

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that the said article consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On February 3, 1920, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7767. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 143 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11875. I. S. No. 9199-r. S. No. C-1678.)**

On January 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 143 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 15, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of turpentine, rhubarb, guaiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton enclosing, and in the circular accompanying the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, (carton) "**\* \* \* A Remedy for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates bladder trouble in children \* \* \***" (small circular headed "**Read Carefully Special Direction**") "**\* \* \* The Texas Wonder! Hall's Great Discovery. \* \* \* In \* \* \* Gravel and Rheumatic troubles it should be taken every night in 25-drop doses until relieved \* \* \***," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for the article by the above statements.

On April 8, 1920, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7768. Misbranding of Valesco. U. S. \* \* \* v. 37 Bottles of Valesco. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11851. I. S. No. 8196-r. S. No. C-1668.)**

On December 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 37 bottles of Valesco, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped on November 1, 1919, by the Alhosan Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "**Valesco \* \* \* For the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Asthma \* \* \* Pneumonia and Pulmonary Affections.**"

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of sodium hypophosphite, creosote, and sugar.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statement on the label on the bottle containing the article, regarding the curative or thera-

peutic effects of the article, to wit, " \* \* \* For the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Asthma \* \* \* Pneumonia and Pulmonary Affections \* \* \* Dosage Tuberculosis Asthma \* \* \* dose first week Pneumonia \* \* \* as gravity of case demands \* \* \*," was false and fraudulent in that the same was applied to the article knowingly and in a reckless and wanton disregard of its truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof, and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of, or contained, ingredients or medicinal agents, or combinations of ingredients, effective, among other things, as a remedy for the various diseases, ailments, and affections claimed for the article.

On March 5, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7769. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. \* \* \* v. 72 Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11830. I. S. No. 9191-r. S. No. C-1649.)

On December 31, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 72 bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Birmingham, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 17, 1919, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, oil of turpentine, rhubarb, gualiac, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton enclosing, and on the label on the bottle containing the article, with reference to the therapeutic and curative qualities of the article, to wit, "Texas Wonder, for Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Diabetes, Weak and Lame Backs, Rheumatism and Gravel. Regulates Bladder trouble in Children," were false and misleading and were false and fraudulent, and the same were known to be false and fraudulent by the manufacturer, shipper, and those thus labeling said article at the time it was so labeled.

On March 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7770. Adulteration and misbranding of Pepso-Laxatone. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Dozen Bottles of \* \* \* Pepso-Laxatone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11827. I. S. No. 15342-r. S. No. E-1903.)

On December 22, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 dozen bottles of Pepso-Laxatone, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Burlingame Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Calif., consigned on or about September 19, 1919, and transported from the State of California into the